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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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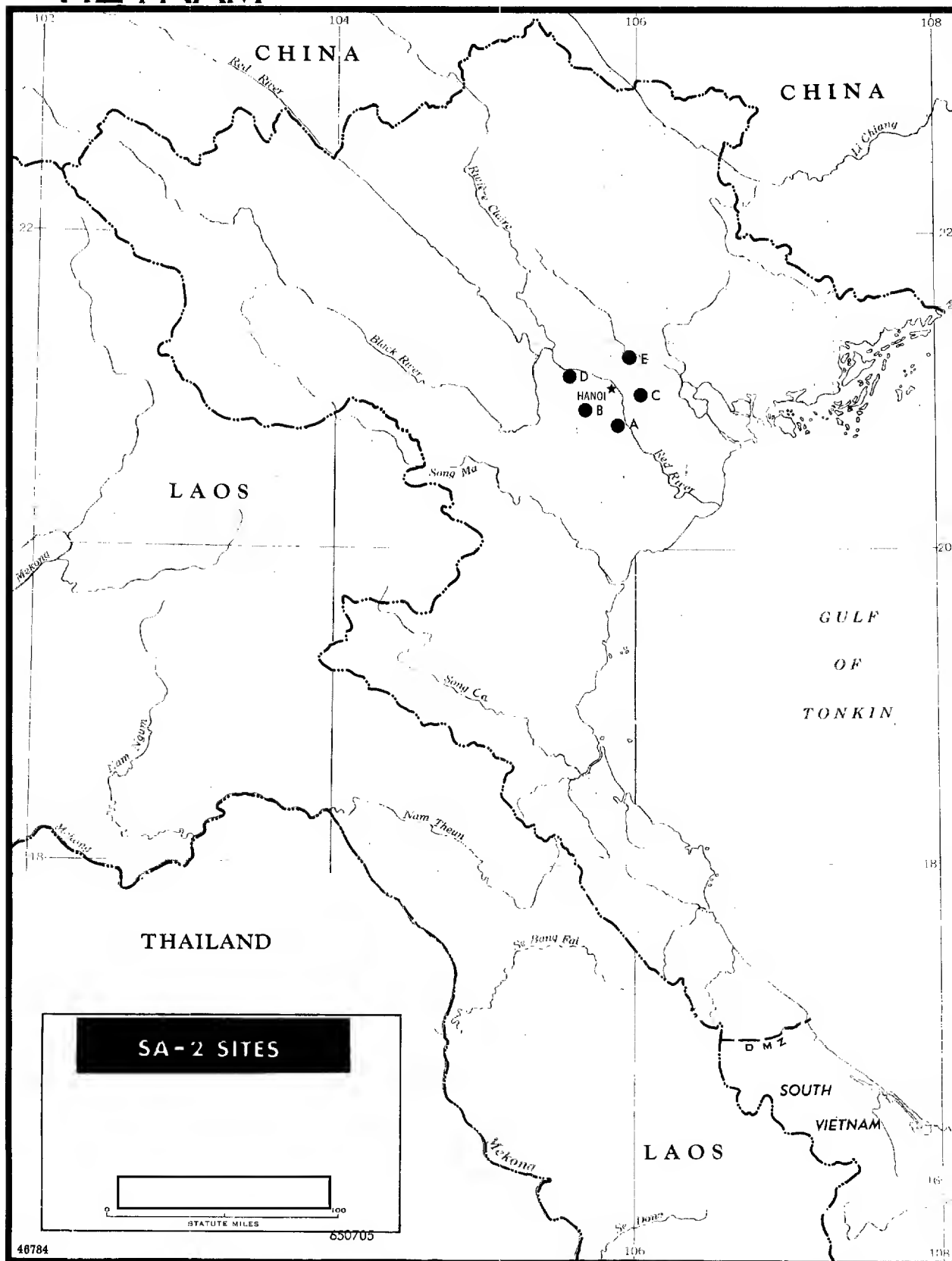
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

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[Communist Military Developments: The construction phase of SAM defenses in the Hanoi area is nearing completion but no missile equipment has yet been firmly identified. Three and possibly four of the five known SAM sites are complete. The fifth site is nearing completion according to photography of 10 July.]

[The deployment pattern of the sites suggests that one more site will be constructed northwest of Hanoi. There is, however, no evidence that this sixth site is under construction, nor is there evidence that a SAM support facility which is necessary for the sustained operation of a SAM complex is being constructed.]

[The relatively slow pace of the site construction --the first site was initially detected in early April-- suggests some foot dragging by the Soviets.]

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the SAM sites could not be used before the winter of 1965 since it would take that long to train North Vietnamese personnel to operate them. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] "Soviet missile bases," presumably SAM sites, were in place in the DRV and had already been photographed by the US.]

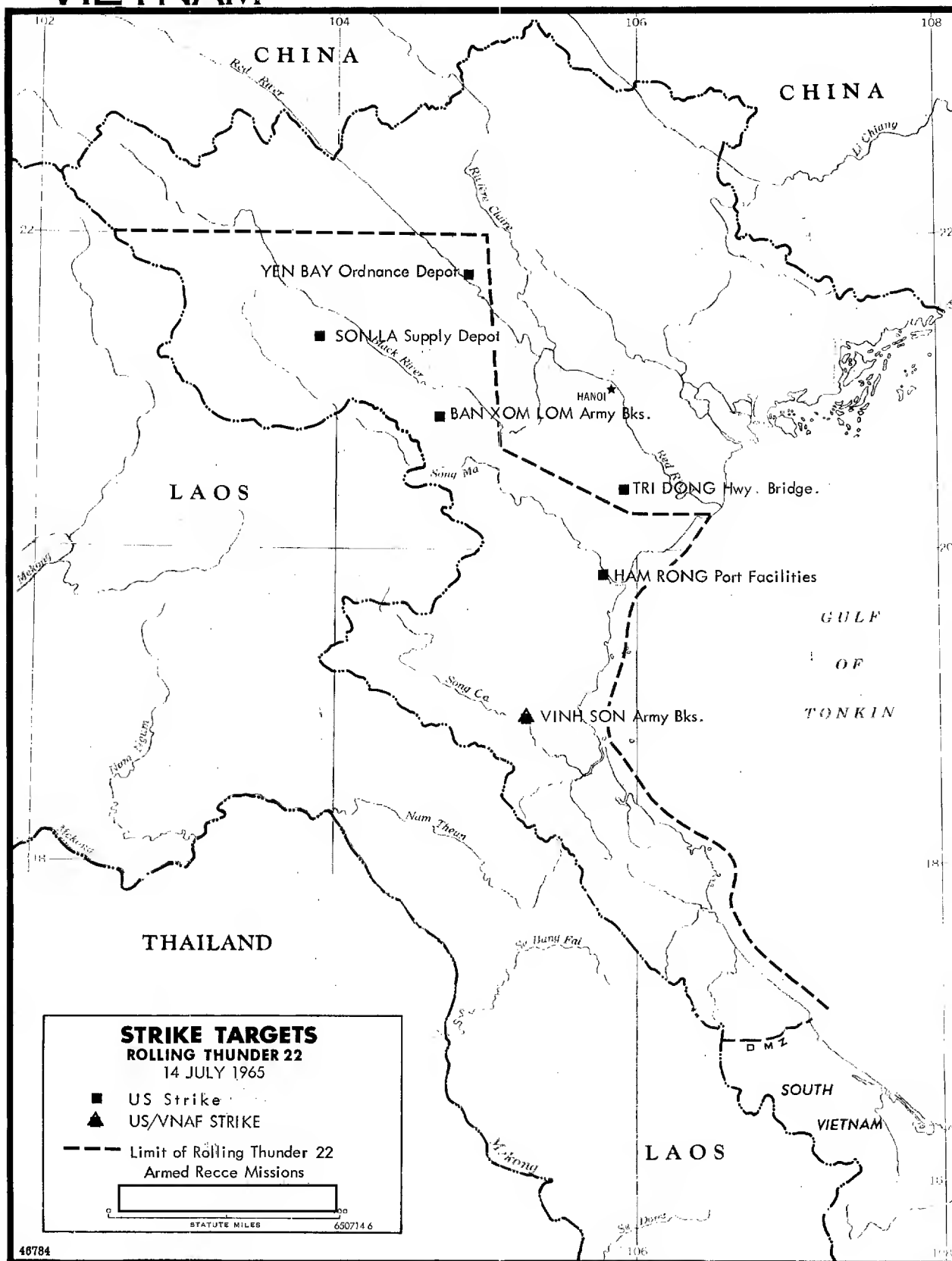
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--was advised by Soviet party secretary and Presidium member Suslov [REDACTED] that the "shipment of Soviet war materiel to North Vietnam was contingent upon the

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NORTH VIETNAM



availability of Soviet-trained specialists" and Chinese Communist agreement to allow transit rights for Soviet aid. Suslov recalled past Chinese obstructionism but asserted that "currently Soviet arms are crossing China by railroad."]

[The above information,]

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has been corroborated by other evidence and probably helps to explain the relatively leisurely pace at which the Soviet-supplied SAM installations already detected in the DRV are being constructed and equipped.]

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[In Moscow the Soviets also told] that Mao had said that although China and the USSR would stand together in a global conflict, Peiping would "go it alone" if a limited war broke out anywhere in Asia and would expect the Soviets to do likewise in a European war. Chou En-lai took a similar line during an interview with Egyptian newsmen in late May when he said that in the event of a Sino-US war the Chinese would prefer to defeat the US singlehanded.]

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Communist Political Developments: In its first public comment on the Davies mission since 10 July, Hanoi radio on 14 July reported that Davies had "exchanged views" with officials of the Fatherland Front--a DRV mass propaganda organization. According to this broadcast, the Fatherland Front condemned Prime Minister Wilson for "towing along" behind the US on Vietnam. Davies apparently did not see any important DRV officials while in Hanoi.

Air Strikes in North Vietnam: US and Vietnamese aircraft on 14 July inflicted heavy damage on several barracks areas, a bridge, and an ordnance depot in North Vietnam. Armed reconnaissance missions also damaged bridges and a radar site.

US Air Force F-105s struck the Son La army barracks destroying twenty buildings and damaging six others. Navy aircraft from the Coral Sea struck the

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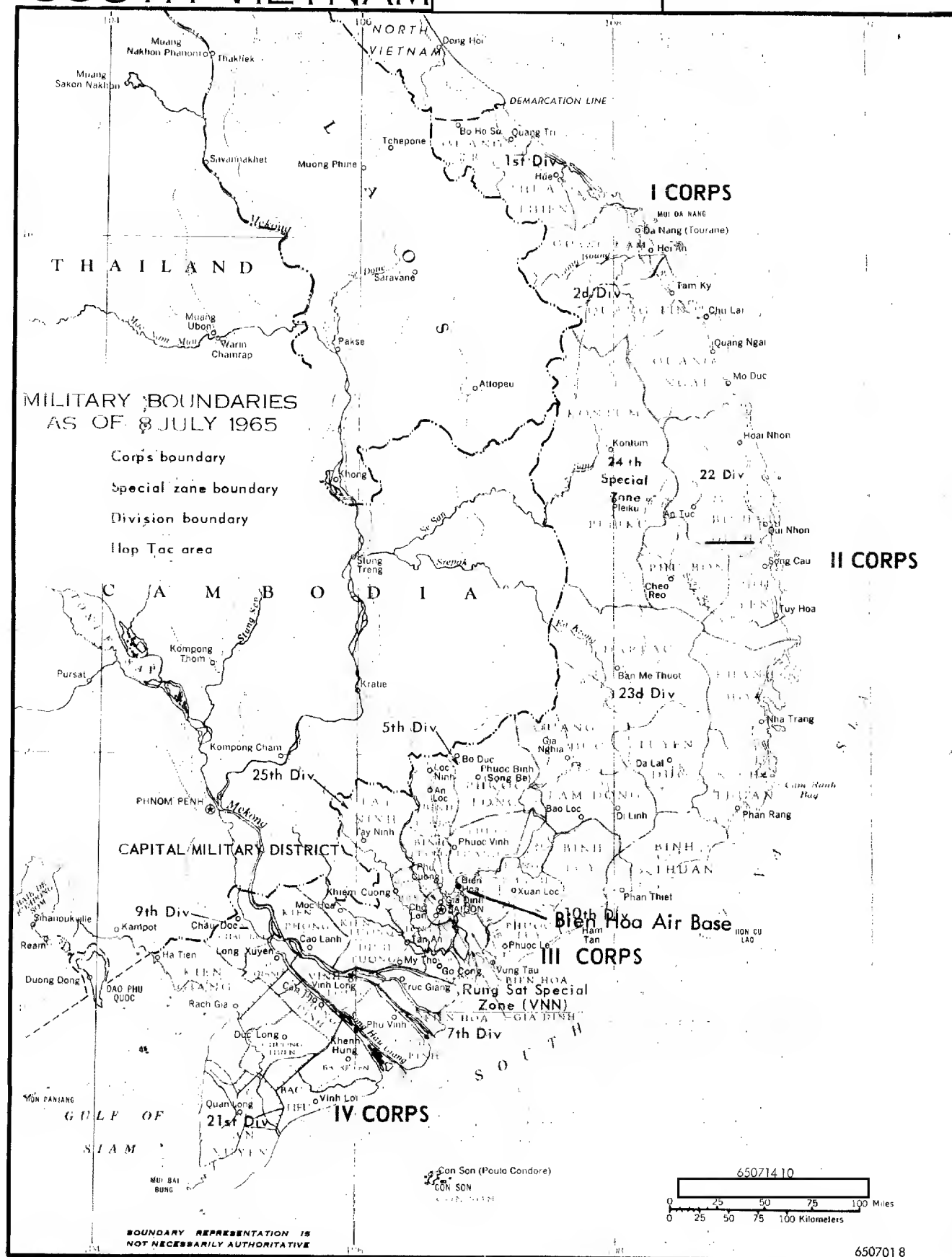
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SOUTH VIETNAM

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Ban Xom Lom barracks reporting direct hits on barracks, mess hall, and motor pool areas. Pilots from a joint USAF-VNAF raid on the Vinh Son army barracks reported heavy destruction in the target area.

A USAF strike against the Yen Bay ordnance depot in the northwestern DRV inflicted considerable damage. Aircraft from the carrier Independence hit the Tri Dong highway bridge, dropping the center span and damaging the northern and southern spans. Aircraft from the Independence also struck the Ham Rong port facilities and pilots reported bombs on target.

USN aircraft conducted a series of successful armed reconnaissance missions over main lines of communication and contiguous waters, cratering the approaches to ten bridges and heavily damaging a ferry. A radar site just north of the DMZ was reported destroyed after several strafing passes.

The Military Situation in South Vietnam: A survey of the week ending on 10 July revealed an increase in the number of Viet Cong - initiated incidents, although the lower numbers of casualties and weapons losses sustained by both sides reflected a decrease in their intensity. The major enemy effort remained focused on district towns; lines of communications also continued to be targets for Viet Cong activity.

A Viet Cong force estimated to be of battalion size reportedly attacked a government unit on a road-clearing mission today about 35 miles north of Saigon. Although few details are available, heavy fighting resulting in 30 government troops killed and 30 wounded was reported. Two US advisers were reported killed and four wounded.

Investigation of the alleged Viet Cong mortar attack on Bien Hoa Air Base yesterday revealed that the shelling was misdirected fire by Vietnamese government troops.

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*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) Negotiations have paused in a sharply divided Dominican Republic as the OAS committee heads for a Washington briefing.

Ambassador Bunker, the US member of the OAS committee, told a delegation of influential Dominican citizens on 13 July that unless both sides make some compromises there will be no political solution to the crisis. Bunker again rebuked the Government of National Reconstruction (GNR) on its efforts to sabotage negotiations. He singled out the irresponsible broadcasts over the GNR radio which have repeatedly expressed anti-OAS sentiments and have painted Garcia Godoy as a "Communist candidate."

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The OAS committee is scheduled to brief its parent body, the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OAS, on 16 July in Washington concerning the status of negotiations.

Rebel unity, which "constitutionalist" president Francisco Caamano spoke of in his 12 July speech, is far from a reality.

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[redacted] an active rebel youth leader, who is associated with the hardline Communist factions, was seriously wounded on 12 July, presumably by another rebel.]

The orthodox, Moscow-oriented Dominican Popular Socialist (Communist) Party (PSPD), hoping for political concessions from a resultant provisional government, continues to support Caamano's efforts to reach a settlement. [PSPD leaders have recently categorized the belligerent attitudes of the Fourteenth of June Political Group and the Dominican Popular Movement, both of which favor a continuation of the fighting, as those of "people who have no political ideology."]

Loyalist police were withdrawn from positions alongside Inter-American Peace Force troops at a checkpoint separating the safety corridor from the rebel zone in Santo Domingo after angry crowds gathered to protest their use in this area. Repeated clashes involving police and a hostile populace that blames them for past brutalities have occurred recently.

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*Ecuador: The military junta has temporarily halted mob violence in Guayaquil by the imposition of martial law and although it has promised to reconsider its transition plan, Ecuador remains tense.

The government moved tanks and troops into troubled Guayaquil from the Peruvian border. Airborne soldiers raided the university to arrest 20 students presumed to have led mob actions; a total of more than 330 persons have been arrested thus far. The student killed Tuesday was hastily interred yesterday with precautions to avert dissident exploitation of the funeral. Sale of alcoholic beverages has been banned in Guayaquil.

Although the divided Communists have not participated in the demonstrations, the Moscow-line directorate issued a call from hiding for workers and students to strike until the regime falls. Reports have circulated in Guayaquil that extremist elements have been distributing arms to the demonstrators.

The government, in a communique issued last night, announced its willingness to reconsider the plan for a return to civilian rule. Former president Plaza advised the government that it must cease arrests, deportations, and interference with the press, but without resort to such measures the junta could not maintain control. Efforts to organize responsible elements behind Plaza as interim president have not succeeded, and the National Patriotic Junta--a coalition of parties which originally fomented the disturbances--refuses any dialogue with the junta while several important politicians remain in exile in Paraguay.

The armed forces remain united behind the government. All evidence points toward the junta resorting to military dictatorship in order to sustain itself in power at least until opposition can be reconciled through discussions of the program for ending military rule with responsible elements.

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*Greece: [A new crisis may be in the offing with King Constantine refusing to appoint Premier Papandreou as minister of defense.]

[A compromise solution, which had appeared likely in the dispute between the two, has now become more remote, [redacted] The King,

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[redacted] now appears unlikely to sign a decree, as demanded by Papandreou, removing the present minister of defense until a candidate acceptable to the palace has been chosen to replace him.]

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[As the government crisis intensifies, there are indications of growing opposition within the governing Center Union to Papandreou's leadership. One report states that two leading cabinet members are considering ways and means for overthrowing Papandreou.]

[The Communist-front United Democratic Left, meanwhile, is seeking to profit from the present situation. Party leaders, hoping to establish a de facto popular front with the present Center Union leadership, reportedly have issued instructions to party workers calling for a mass protest demonstration in Athens should the crisis result in Papandreou's resignation.]

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*Venezuela: [Venezuelan Government plans to send about 2,000 troops into the Central University grounds in Caracas early tomorrow morning may provoke prolonged, violent reaction]

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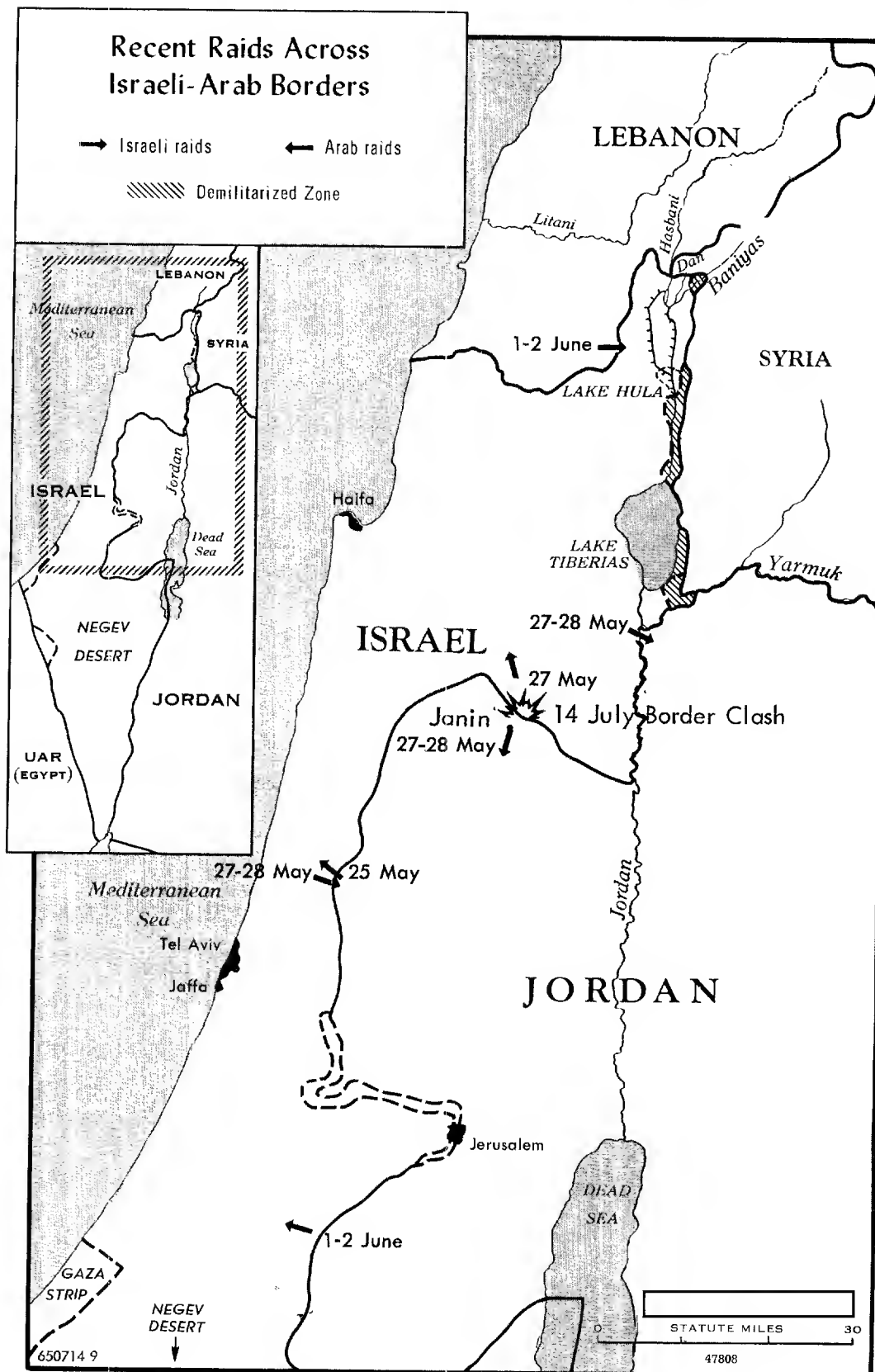
[redacted]
[redacted] the purpose is to discover evidence of leftist subversive activities needed to convince Congress of the justification for more stringent control over the university. Terrorists have long used it as a sanctuary and this decision was prompted by public disturbances generated in and around the university campus in connection with the taxi and bus driver strike on 12 and 13 July.]

[At the very least the government intends the planned three-day occupation to establish its right to re-enter the university with security forces as circumstances require. President Leoni may cancel the plans at the last minute. He has in the past been reluctant to make such a move, but there have been other reports recently of plans for a crackdown.]

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NOTES

Iran-USSR: Soviet technicians will arrive in Tehran in about eight days to discuss details of a steel mill offer made to the Shah on his 21 June - 3 July visit to the USSR, according to Prime Minister Hoveyda. He denied categorically, however, that an actual agreement for such a facility was reached during the Shah's visit. The Iranian Government appears determined to fulfill its long-standing interest in having a steel production capability and, despite anticipated criticism from the West, presumably would accept a Soviet offer if it were more attractive than offers from Western sources.

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Israel-Jordan: The most serious clash between Israeli and Jordanian forces in some months occurred on the border near Janin yesterday. The incident, apparently sparked by the Israelis, included Israeli troops in battalion strength. Israel recently has assumed an aggressive posture along its borders.

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The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

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Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

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